

It would thus about twice as much as is required to stop an expert from making one. But this bears no comparison to the cost with which a criminal is deterred from committing a crime.

me is the bull or ox, which we have
contented 'to call Barman, really it
Toba breed of India, with backward sloping
horns and hump and a bump over the
shoulders, the same as we saw at Sing-
poor. The ox are black, bay or white
and they are used double and single. Some-
times we use a whole family of oxen

that is only in the neighborhood of hotels that they are intrusive with offers, bargains and services. There they do intrude quite a nuisance. After a good amount of time from them, as the U.S. and I were taking an early walk in the of the morning, I turned about, called assembled multitude to order, and made speech of no wide a thing, to you, varied in tone, from grave to gay, lively to severe, that I actually drove them off, and they respectfully turned a hearing on to our walls.

THE SUTHERLAND SQUARES.
The Sutherland Square is on the National, and the Dorrance Dorrance has been named to sit down of her last grandeur. Since her six weeks' imprisonment for neglect of court attempts, have made to continue her difficulties with young Duke, but he was not in a position to do so. He claimed that while she was yet Mrs. Captain Blais she received the late Duke's money and jewels, and she claimed to maintain her in luxury for the

Frida Scott, the young Danish violinist. After having attentively the Kaprow praised his appreciation by saying: "I am about my eyes when you are playing. I am so busy to see the notes, but I must keep them open."

No Long-er Grief.

Joe—They had been married a month before her father was killed.

Ben—What caused his suspicion?

Joe—A big jump in the gas bill.

Decrease of Internal Revenue.
A decrease of \$11,370 074 of U. S. tax revenue is shown for the first half of the present fiscal year.

Domestic Economy.
"How to make both ends meet." The happy; the best; the critical; the domestic scene.—*London Punch.*

Miss Dalry Upstairs (no maid).—M.
I heard coming up his pen in the dark last night. Maid—Well, your girl has, hasn't she? "Yes, but I am as big as the young man to whom I am engaged to be married. This is to never in the world." "I'm glad to know it. He is a young man, is he? You had better be in the next night."

men are now being engaged to take
care of men writers in St. Louis
and, and parades, indignation meet-
ings, boycotts, strikes are the result—
and we without end.

The Elkhorn Advocate.

VOL. 9

ELKHORN MAN. THURSDAY MARCH 22 1894

NO. 15

Supplement to the Advocate.

Elkhorn, Man. March 15, 1894.



WASHAKADA INDIAN HOMES IN 1888.

OUR INDIAN HOMES.

What the Children are Doing.

The health of the children, which is our most particular care, is very good and their conduct most gratifying.

Robert Travers went by Monday's express on a visit to St. Peters. He is leader of the brass band and a good musician.

The big boys are having a good time skating. They have season tickets. Some of them are very graceful skaters. The rink which yielded them much amusement all winter, will soon succumb to the gentle influence of the spring time chinook. Football and baseball are next on their programme of sports. Our football team should show up in pretty good shape this season.

Our brass band, which has only been started a short time, under the direction of Mr. Armstrong, is composed of 12 musicians, and is a source of great pleasure and pride in many ways. For the short time they have been training,

we are happy to state that their performance is most creditable and encouraging. They played at the rink on several occasions with much satisfaction.

In the school room, under the guidance and instruction of Miss McHenry, there is excellent work being done. The progress which is being made by most of the pupils, especially in reading and writing, is most encouraging; the school has always maintained a very high standard of efficiency, and would compare very favorably with many of our public schools.

Our Industrial Shops are kept in a very efficient state; the instructors are masters of their craft.

In the shoe shop, Mr. Duke the veteran Knight of St. Crispin, has a reputation of being the best shoemaker between Toronto and the coast, and the boys under his care have ample opportunity of becoming acquainted with all the branches of the department, and turning out good and reliable tradesmen. William and McPherson, his senior boys, who have only been at the trade about two years, are able to fit and make a pair of boots in first-class

style. Joseph, Roy, Blackhorse and Ernest are fast learners, also Sam, Mike, Bulwer and Willie are making steady progress. There are ten boys learning this trade.

In the carpenter shop with Mr. Simpson as instructor, the boys seem to take an active interest in the trade. Fred, Cook, Robert, Allan, John James, and John Henry are the advanced pupils, and are very handy with axe, saw, hammer or lathe; and the work they turn out is very satisfactory. Charlie, Many Gans, John Cotton and Joe are juniors, but are fast coming to the front; they are taking a deep interest in their trade, and hope some day to be first-class carpenters. There are ten boys learning carpentering.

In the tailor shop with Mr. Preston as instructor, there is some first class work sent out. Peter and Mina, although only about a year at the trade, are able to make pants and vests. A sample of their handy work was sent to Chicago and was highly commended. Slater and Walter are also making good progress at the trade.

In the printing office, Mr. Thompson instructor, from which the Elkhorn Ad-

vocate is issued, some excellent work is done. Jeremiah, a local compositor, is quite an adept at the business, also Dummy, who is boss of the foreman boys, Miles and Gilbert.

McDonald is learning harness making with Mr. Cavanagh and is getting very proficient in his trade. Kennedy is in the merchantile business, clerking with Thomas & Mowat, general mercantile. He is civil and obliging in his deportment, and we have no doubt but he will become a valuable and useful assistant.

The chore boys with Harry and Andrew at their head, keep things neat and tidy in and around the buildings.

Our next supplement will be devoted to the girls and their industries.

venture to predict that the people of Manitoba will, in the next few years, see a marked reduction in the freight rates from the causes we have indicated.

When the Winnipeg boom burst, many thought the country was ruined, when it was only being saved. To-day there are many who think the same thing because wheat growing has become unprofitable. It is doubtful if wheat will again reach former prices. There is an overstocking of the market. Newly settled parts of Asia, Africa and South America are going into wheat growing, and though they grow an inferior quality, it can be produced at a much lower cost than No. 1 hard.

Policies of the Political Parties of Canada.

The promised revision of the tariff during the present session has created a widespread interest in the proceedings at Ottawa. Whatever changes may be made, one thing is certain the Conservative party does not propose to abandon their policy. They have never given the least indication of such a change. Since 1878 the Government have stood firmly and unflinchingly by their National Policy. It should be remembered that protection is not the whole policy. At its inception it was claimed that it would weld together the different scattered sections of British North America and make one United Canada. Such a state of affairs has taken place under that policy, and it has at least not retarded the progress.

Had the policy of the Liberal party been persisted in, the West to-day would not be Canadian Territory. The people of Manitoba regret the lack of manufacturing in the province, and hail with delight each new industry. The whole Dominion would have been in just such a plight to-day had it not been for the N. P. Under the N. P. has grown up a United self-reliant Canada, giving employment to its own people. This western country has been opened up, settled, and its measure developed. The country has passed successfully through a trying time of financial depression, while other countries have suffered from bank failures and panics. History repeats itself. It is not to be wondered at that the Conservative party should adhere to their old well-tried policy. In the words of the Minister of Finance, "the government proposes—and it takes the people into full confidence—not to abandon the principle of fair play and reasonable protection to the industries of this country. The government takes its stand on the ground that all classes should bear proportionately equal burdens." Following out this plan they propose to reform the tariff; not to abolish it. It has always been an easy matter to say just what is the policy of the Government party. It is never so easy to find out the political faith of the Opposition. Besides not being all agreed on questions of vital import, so many changes of front have been made that one is kept in a constant state of doubt. The election of 1878 was fought out on the issue of Free Trade or Protection. Since then the Conservatives have had one policy. The Reformers have had several: Free Trade, Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, Tariff for revenue and opposition to the Government, have in turn done duty. The only policy that they really consistently adhered to is the last mentioned. This constant change of front has not inspired either friend or foe with any degree of confidence in them, or their promise. It is no wonder then that they have for so many years occupied the Opposition benches. They are no nearer the treasury benches to-day than they were in 1878.

To the Editor of the Advocate.
SIR,—If you find this epistle of sufficient interest for the reading public, the farming fraternity in particular, and could spare space in your valuable little paper for its insertion I should feel obliged. The great question of to-day with the hired man is does it pay to stay in Manitoba? Such a question I have no doubt is answered by a great many in the affirmative. Men who in the early days have made their little pile by working out, and will tell you, now that they are full blown farmers, how they wish they had still continued in the ranks of the hired man, how much better off they would be to-day, how with envy be it noted, they observe the hired man jingle his dollars in his pocket, and how they long, oh so sadly for the days that are no more. And then on the other side, how the hired man believes the farmers have the best of it, and curse the fate that ever brought them to this land of plenty. Poor benighted farmer and poor deluded hired man. I think the farmer's lot is indeed a hard one, but all my sympathy is with the hired man, what a time he does have to be sure to be jobbed about from one homesteader to another, at now a days a ridiculously low wage, and then to endure idleness, enforced during the O. Y. farmers' winter months, when you for five or six months, think of it. O Y. farmers, with comfortable houses and buxom wives, and if with no surplus cash at least enough rations to keep body and soul together these bleak and dismal winters, and then ask yourselves whether you would still be as you were in former days, perhaps you would in the days that are no more, and when one could make a little and get it too, but not in these days, when every cent is equivalent to a dollar, and five equal a wonderful guarantee for abundant credit. No sir, however much a man may think this a land of beer and skittles ere he arrives, he soon finds out to his cost its hard delusion and a snare, especially the man who comes with the intention of working out. Do you imagine that if men knew before they came here, all the ins and outs, the trials and hardships, the half year of complete idleness, and other things too numerous to mention, do you think that we would have half or even a quarter of the men we now have, in the capacity of labourers, men everywhere flocking the streets for want of work, both in Brandon, Winnipeg, and further afield, and in proportion to which the towns in older countries are as nothing. Isn't it a crying shame and cruel hoax, on the part of those who are the means (usually always, I mean the C. P. B.) of bringing these men to the country, principally to benefit their own ends. At any rate show them the dark as well as the bright side of the picture, the result would be better for all parties, and the hired man then would be better off, not having to contend with more men than at present is known what to do with. I myself and I scruple to tell it, am worse off to-day than when I came here. Your own fault no doubt some will say, yes my own fault for not picking my values and travelling long ago, but even that is hard to do, as once they get us here, like rats in a trap they mean to keep us. One of the worst features I know of in hiring out is, a man never knows whom he hires with, but believes of course he's all right, till the fall and pay day comes along and then he finds to his cost that "I'm very sorry Bill or Jack, or I haven't the money just yet, but come along in a month or so, then I'll pay you." So Bill waits till the two months have elapsed and toddles along to old Haycock, and has the grim satisfaction of seeing the bailiff in possession, or the fleeing shadow of the foreclosed H off to the States. That's how I've found it out here, and how many can spin the same yarn. I know dozens of men who are now overworked for their last years hard toil, the same amount who were satisfied (being obliged) to take ten cents on the dollar. Farmers who act like this are a disgrace to that name, yet the fact remains that they abound plentifully in this typical St. Dorado as I can testify. And now for your ear alone Mr. Editor, whisper it not, neither spread it to my brothers in affliction, or there will be a revolt. The spring being near at hand, a few more bucks are looking out for men, as in the days of slavery, and what do you think I heard one manly peevish farmer offer, as remuneration, one big strapping fellow ten dollars a month for eight months; O ye gods & little fishes why emigrate at all why not stay at home if times are bad, be sure of getting the little one does earn and not be insulted in such a way as this. Eighty dollars for eight months drudgery under all sorts of disadvantages, better by far do something rash and seek shelter under the common jail, where you have satisfaction of knowing you'll be looked after and fed, better to do this than slave for a bagatelle, in some cases I shudder to think of the wages offered for a year's work and all this is the result of too much competition in the hired man's way, and what we will do this amazing year good-ness only knows, unless it is taking a determined step and seeking fresh fields.

The Hired Man.

To the Editor of the Advocate.
SIR,—If you find this epistle of sufficient interest for the reading public, the farming fraternity in particular, and could spare space in your valuable little paper for its insertion I should feel obliged. The great question of to-day with the hired man is does it pay to stay in Manitoba? Such a question I have no doubt is answered by a great many in the affirmative. Men who in the early days have made their little pile by working out, and will tell you, now that they are full blown farmers, how they wish they had still continued in the ranks of the hired man, how much better off they would be to-day, how with envy be it noted, they observe the hired man jingle his dollars in his pocket, and how they long, oh so sadly for the days that are no more. And then on the other side, how the hired man believes the farmers have the best of it, and curse the fate that ever brought them to this land of plenty. Poor benighted farmer and poor deluded hired man. I think the farmer's lot is indeed a hard one, but all my sympathy is with the hired man, what a time he does have to be sure to be jobbed about from one homesteader to another, at now a days a ridiculously low wage, and then to endure idleness, enforced during the O. Y. farmers' winter months, when you for five or six months, think of it. O Y. farmers, with comfortable houses and buxom wives, and if with no surplus cash at least enough rations to keep body and soul together these bleak and dismal winters, and then ask yourselves whether you would still be as you were in former days, perhaps you would in the days that are no more, and when one could make a little and get it too, but not in these days, when every cent is equivalent to a dollar, and five equal a wonderful guarantee for abundant credit. No sir, however much a man may think this a land of beer and skittles ere he arrives, he soon finds out to his cost its hard delusion and a snare, especially the man who comes with the intention of working out. Do you imagine that if men knew before they came here, all the ins and outs, the trials and hardships, the half year of complete idleness, and other things too numerous to mention, do you think that we would have half or even a quarter of the men we now have, in the capacity of labourers, men everywhere flocking the streets for want of work, both in Brandon, Winnipeg, and further afield, and in proportion to which the towns in older countries are as nothing. Isn't it a crying shame and cruel hoax, on the part of those who are the means (usually always, I mean the C. P. B.) of bringing these men to the country, principally to benefit their own ends. At any rate show them the dark as well as the bright side of the picture, the result would be better for all parties, and the hired man then would be better off, not having to contend with more men than at present is known what to do with. I myself and I scruple to tell it, am worse off to-day than when I came here. Your own fault no doubt some will say, yes my own fault for not picking my values and travelling long ago, but even that is hard to do, as once they get us here, like rats in a trap they mean to keep us. One of the worst features I know of in hiring out is, a man never knows whom he hires with, but believes of course he's all right, till the fall and pay day comes along and then he finds to his cost that "I'm very sorry Bill or Jack, or I haven't the money just yet, but come along in a month or so, then I'll pay you." So Bill waits till the two months have elapsed and toddles along to old Haycock, and has the grim satisfaction of seeing the bailiff in possession, or the fleeing shadow of the foreclosed H off to the States. That's how I've found it out here, and how many can spin the same yarn. I know dozens of men who are now overworked for their last years hard toil, the same amount who were satisfied (being obliged) to take ten cents on the dollar. Farmers who act like this are a disgrace to that name, yet the fact remains that they abound plentifully in this typical St. Dorado as I can testify. And now for your ear alone Mr. Editor, whisper it not, neither spread it to my brothers in affliction, or there will be a revolt. The spring being near at hand, a few more bucks are looking out for men, as in the days of slavery, and what do you think I heard one manly peevish farmer offer, as remuneration, one big strapping fellow ten dollars a month for eight months; O ye gods & little fishes why emigrate at all why not stay at home if times are bad, be sure of getting the little one does earn and not be insulted in such a way as this. Eighty dollars for eight months drudgery under all sorts of disadvantages, better by far do something rash and seek shelter under the common jail, where you have satisfaction of knowing you'll be looked after and fed, better to do this than slave for a bagatelle, in some cases I shudder to think of the wages offered for a year's work and all this is the result of too much competition in the hired man's way, and what we will do this amazing year good-ness only knows, unless it is taking a determined step and seeking fresh fields.

much more could be written on the troubles of the farm hand, only you sir, might object for want of space. Better times no doubt are coming, and to those who stay in the country as labourers, let me remind them of the motto: "The land is the mother of the poor man." and as the westward march of its silver lining, and every tide its turn.

Thanking you in anticipation for the favor I hope you will confer, in inserting this letter.

I am Sir, yours etc.

LIVE AND LEARN

(We cannot agree with everything our correspondent says, in regard to the idle men in Brandon and Winnipeg, we might inform him that out of 43 situations vacant in Winnipeg a short time ago only 12 could be filled. For 15 farm hands only 2 were secured. Many people prefer to be idle rather than work, and Manitoba probably has her share of such men. There is no doubt but the hired man in many cases has a great risk to run. The farmer who engages a man with no intention of paying him is decidedly a mean man. E. J.)

THIS SUPPLEMENT IS THE WORK OF OUR INDIAN BOYS

Where you get every attention, good rigs and careful drivers at lowest rates.

Commercial Trade a Specialty.

Town Dray
Always at hand.

Merchants and others having goods to handle can make satisfactory arrangements with the proprietor.

J. H. Cavanagh.

R. de W. WALLER.

General Insurance & Commission Agent

Representing the best English and Canadian Companies for Fire and Accident and the

GREAT WEST LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Farm and Town Property

IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE.

ORIGINAL
MEAT, MARKET

Next to Broadway's Lumber Yard.

Fresh Beef, Pork
and Mutton

Always at hand

Home Cured

Hams and Bacon

BOLOGN SAUSAGE.

FRESH FISH

Highest Cash Prices paid for

DRESSED HOGS, CATTLE AND

HIDES.

T. D. CAVANAGH.

Proprietor.

BUILDER.

Estimates given on all kinds of

Buildings,

STONE, BRICK

CONCRETE and

FRAME.

All Kinds of

PLASTERING

Promptly Done.

CEMENT WORK

a Specialty

Special Offer.

To those who wish to subscribe for the ADVOCATE, we make the following liberal offer. We will take as subscription the following commodities at 10 per cent above highest market price: Wheat Potatoes, Butter, Eggs, dressed Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, Vegetables, Hay, Mills, Wood, etc.

our produce was divided between the two. Both had to make a living or give up the business, and the rates were not lowered in consequence. Nor would they be if there were a half dozen competing lines, for each would have to pay expenses out of one-sixth of the carrying trade of the West. The true solution of the freight rate question lies in the production of the province. If the wheat were the sole product, the rates would necessarily remain higher than they would be if there were a large variety. For this reason, the great bulk of the wheat crop calls for removal within six months after the time of harvesting. This would necessitate a large rolling stock which must remain practically useless for the rest of the year, or till the next crop begins to move. But no company can afford to carry on such a scale without making the rates so high that the six months the stock is in use will pay for the six it remains in the yards. If the productions are varied the rolling stock is in use the year round; the company's annual earnings are greatly increased, and they can then afford to give much lower rates. The general tendency now is to mixed farming and we

had one policy. The Reformers have had several: Free Trade, Commercial Union, Unrestricted Reciprocity, Tariff for revenue and opposition to the Government, have in turn done duty. The only policy that they really consistently adhered to is the last mentioned. This constant change of front has not inspired either friend or foe with any degree of confidence in them, or their promise. It is no wonder then that they have for so many years occupied the Opposition benches. They are no nearer the treasury benches to-day than they were in 1878.